

Notes and References

1. Elizabeth Drew calls the generation after the First World War as “The Lost Generation”.

See: Elizabeth Drew, T.S.Eliot: The Design of His Poetry (NY: Scribner, 1949)-S.B.

2. Gerald Weales “Drama”, Harvard Guide to Contemporary American Writing, Ed. Daniel Hoffman (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979), p.401. Quotations from this book hereafter will be cited as “The Harvard Guide” with relevant page numbers under the notes.

3. See: Robert E. Spiller, The Cycle of American Literature (New York: The Free Press, 1967), p.228. Quotations from this book hereafter will be cited as “The Cycle” with relevant page numbers under the notes.

4. Cited in: Critical Companion to Tennessee Williams, ed. by Alycia Smith and Greta Heintzelman (New York, 2004), p. ix.

5. See: C.G.Jung, Practice of Psychotherapy: Collected Works, Vol. 16 (Princeton: University Press, 1970), p.174. C.G.Jung categorized the archetypal Feminine into four broad types and named each category after the great mythic personages: Eve, Helen, Amazon and Sophia. Jung’s division was renamed by his disciple, Tony Woolf according to the functions in her paper “The Structural Forms of Feminine Psyche”. Her categories were: Mother, Hetaira, Amazon and Medium. Mother is the collective form, Hetaira the individual form of ‘personal functioning’, Amazon the collective, and Medium the individual form of ‘non personal’ functioning – S.B.

6. See : Indian Journal of American Studies, Jan.1982, ed. by William Molder, Hyderabad, India p.51.

A research scholar of American Literature, Gulshan Kataria finds all the qualities of the Hetaira woman in Tennessee Williams’ Maggie – S.B.

7. Gulshan Rai Kataria, “A Hetaira of Tennessee Williams: Maggie”, Indian Journal of American Studies, Vol. 12 No.1, Jan.1982, pp 45-54.

8. The myth of Orpheus and Eurydice is available in the book by Edith Hemilton, Mythology, (New York: Penguin books, 1969), pp.103 – 105. According to this mythology Orpheus was a Greek god, whose beloved wife Eurydice died and went to infernal regions. With the power of his flute he went to those regions where the boon of taking Eurydice to the Earth was granted to him on the condition that Eurydice will follow him but he will not look back at her until they reached the Earth. Inadvertently, Orpheus looked at Eurydice, and according to the curse he fell down in a valley on the Lesbian Shore. The lesbian women wanted Orpheus to sexually satisfy them which he refused. As a result, he was torn into pieces by them and it is said that each piece vibrated the word 'Eurydice', 'Eurydice'. Orpheus is therefore a symbol of true love for his beloved wife- S.B.

9. See: Arthur Miller, Collected Plays, "Preface" ,p.vii.

10. See: Matthew Arnold, "Study of Poetry" ,English Critical Texts, ed. D.J.Enright and E. D. Chickera (N.D: Oxford University Press,2007),pp. 260-299.

11. "The Cycle", p.229.

12. "The Harvard Guide", p.404.

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2. Cat on a Hot Tin Roof (New Directions, 1975).
3. Four Plays, (New American Library, 1976)
4. Three Plays by Tennessee Williams : Sweet Bird of Youth; The Rose Tattoo; The Night of Iguana, (New American Library, 1976).
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6. Kingdom of Earth (One Act), Esquire, LXVI (Feb. 1967).
7. Stopped Rocking and Other Screen Plays (New York : New Directions, 1984).
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11. Tischler, Nancy M. Tennessee Williams : Rebellius Puritan (New York : Citadel, 1961).
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Tennessee Williams has become well-known for creating characters who set the stage for their own dramas. Examples include Amanda Wingfield from *The Glass Menagerie* who directs her son on how to eat and tries to make her daughter act like more. *The Glass Menagerie* is a popular play by Tennessee Williams in modern Western culture and presented two complex female roles to the public. This paper will provide a brief summary of the play, focusing on its women, then it will explore some examples of Greek goddesses and, finally, it will try to connect these two matters. Tennessee Williams is considered one of the greatest American playwrights of the 20th century. A master tragedian with a strong sense of the poeticism of the Southern Gothic, Williams' work has been widely performed on stage for decades and many of his plays were turned into critically acclaimed films. His plays include *A Streetcar Named Desire* (for which he received the Pulitzer Prize for Drama), *The Glass Menagerie*, *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *Sweet Bird of Youth*, and *The Night of the Iguana*. Williams was born in 1911 in Columbus, Mississippi. In the 1960s, Williams faced some professional and artistic failures, and he descended into dependency on drugs and alcohol. When his partner, Frank Merlo, died in 1963, his depression and substance abuse became worse. Tennessee Williams was a Pulitzer Prize-winning playwright whose works include 'A Streetcar Named Desire' and 'Cat on a Hot Tin Roof.' Who Was Tennessee Williams? After college, Tennessee Williams moved to New Orleans, a city that would inspire much of his writing. His mother became the model for the foolish but strong Amanda Wingfield in *The Glass Menagerie*, while his father represented the aggressive, driving Big Daddy in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*. In 1929, Williams enrolled at the University of Missouri to study journalism. But he was soon withdrawn from the school by his father, who became incensed when he learned that his son's girlfriend was also attending the university. Tennessee Williams, American dramatist whose plays reveal a world of human frustration in which sex and violence underlie an atmosphere of romantic gentility. Williams became interested in playwriting while at the University of Missouri (Columbia) and Washington University (St. Louis) and worked at. This 1976 film presents a behind-the-scenes look at the production of Tennessee Williams's play *The Red Devil Battery Sign* from its opening press conference, through rehearsals and revisions, to its early performances. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc. See all videos for this article.